

# THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 23RD, 1897.

NUMBER 12

## WILSON, SONS & CO.

(LIMITED)

2, RUA DE S. PEDRO  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE

*Pacific Steam Navigation Company*  
*Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.*

*The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.*  
*The Hawdon Line of Steamers*

### Repairs to Ships and Machinery

Having large workshops and efficient plant are in a position to undertake repairs of all descriptions to ships and Machinery.

Coal.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) have depôts at St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, La Plata and at the chief Brazil Ports; and, among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, 10.

The Brazilian Government;  
Her Britannic Majesty's Government;  
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;  
The New Zealand Shipping Companies.  
&c., &c.

Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam Coal always kept in Rio de Janeiro on Conception Island.

Tug Boats always ready for service.

Cargo Lighters,—ditto.

Ballast Supplied to ships.

Establishments: Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited), London, Cardiff, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, S. Paulo, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres and La Plata.

## KING, FERREIRA & Co.

Successors to W. R. CASSELS & Co.

14, Rua 1ª de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO,  
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### Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business—Hardware, Domestic goods, Specialties, etc., etc.—are respectfully solicited.

## GUANABARA & Co.

Importers and Commission Merchants.

28, Travessa de Santa Rita, 28  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

Sole agents for the Portland Cement manufactured by J. B. White & Brothers, London, England.

Dealers in all classes of merchandise from Europe and the United States, as Importers, Commission Merchants and Consignees.

Cable Address:—AGUA-RIO.

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REPRESENTATIVE FOR

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BAVARIA BEER from the  
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Price: 128000 per Dozen without bottles.

Also of Messrs.

COSTA FERREIRA & PENNA, S. Felix (Bahia),  
RODENBERG & Co., " "

GRUB. KLINGBERG, Deimold (Lythographers),  
77, RUA VISCONDE DE INHAUMA

## CREOLIN-PEARSON

The best desinfectant for vessels

Recommended for daily use especially  
during epidemics.

Rua da Alfandega n. 70

J. E. Jensen.

## QUAYLE, DAVIDSON & Co.

119 Rua da Quitanda

Caixa no Correio 16

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Receive orders for all description of Merchandise from  
Europe and the United States of America.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR:

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### BRIDGE WORK OF THE UNION BRIDGE CO.,

and all Railway supplies, both European and American.

## BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established, 1831.)

BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & Co., Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

Electric Locomotives and Plant for Electric Railways by the Baldwin Westinghouse Combination.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil: Norton, Megaw & Co. Ltd.

No. 58, RUA PRIMEIRO DE MARÇO, Rio de Janeiro.

## THE HARLAN AND HOLLINGSWORTH COMPANY.

Wilmington, Del.

### MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Passenger Cars for broad and narrow gauge Railways.

Special attention given to the Sectional Construction of Carriages for shipment to Foreign Railways.

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## A COMPANHIA DE FIAÇÃO E TECELAGEM CARIOÇA,

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Sole Agents:

Norton Megaw & Co., Ltd.

58, Rua 1.ª de Março,  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

## A COMPANHIA DE FIAÇÃO E TECIDOS SÃO FELIX,

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Sole Agents:

Norton Megaw & Co., Ltd.

58, Rua 1.ª de Março,  
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## THE ALLISON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Philadelphia, Penn.

### MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Freight Cars for broad and narrow gauge Railways.

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## THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY,

PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

## WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 20,000 locomotives and 300,000 cars.

The Westinghouse Air Brake Co. are prepared to fill orders for one to one thousand sets of Air Brakes for Freight Cars, at one hour's notice.

For further particulars apply to their  
Sole representatives in Brazil:

Norton Megaw & Co. Ltd.

58, Primeiro de Março.

Rio de Janeiro.

Translations from English into Portuguese  
and vice-versa. Apply to C. S. c's this office.

## AMERICAN Bank Note Company,

78 to 86 TRINITY PLACE,  
NEW YORK.

Established 1795.

Incorporated under laws of the State of New York, 1866.

Reorganized 1879.

ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF  
BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,  
LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK  
NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES; and for  
Foreign Governments.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,  
BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS  
FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS,  
DEBTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,  
STAMPS, &c. In the finest and most artistic style  
FROM STEEL PLATES.

With special apparatus to prevent counterfeiting.  
Special papers manufactured exclusively for  
use of the Company.

SAFETY COLORS. SAFETY PAPERS.  
Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings.

LITHOGRAPHIC AND TYPE PRINTING.  
RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLES.

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AUG. D. SHEPARD, } Vice-Presidents.

THO. ROBERTSON, }

THEO. H. FREELAND, Sec'y and Treas.

JNO. E. CURRIER, Ass't Sec'y.

J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

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Importers of

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bottles, or in casks, and under the private marks of the house

Sole Agents for

BLANDY BROTHERS & Co.,

— Exporter of Madeira Wines

G. PELLER & Co., Bordeaux,

— Exporter of Bordeaux Wines;

E. Remy Martin & Co.,

— Exporter of Cognac

Dealers in

Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne  
Cognac and Liqueurs of the best brands.

Rua da Alameda, 83.

### PREVENT YELLOW FEVER

by using

## MURRAY'S FLUID MAGNESIA

The standard preventive against the perils of a tropical climate, counteracting the effects of excessive heat and normalising the functions of the stomach, intestines, liver, and kidneys. Cures headaches, acidity of the stomach, biliousness, gout and rheumatism in its less acute forms. Mixed with their milk, it prevents bowel troubles with children. It is also a valuable relief for women *en route*. Pleasant and refreshing, it can be taken freely as a beverage, and is the only alkaline draught that forms no dangerous deposits in the stomach, intestines and bladder.

For this important contribution to medical science and practice, Her Britannic Majesty conferred the honor of knighthood upon its inventor, Sir James Murray, M.D. His signature, written with green ink, is found upon the label of every genuine bottle.

Price, in all pharmacies,  
Rs. 12500 per bottle.

## THOMAS J. LIPTON

LIPTON'S Teas,

LIPTON'S Hams,

LIPTON'S Jams,

LIPTON'S Pickles,

LIPTON'S Groceries

115, Rua da Quitanda.

### BICYCLES.

For sale just arrived two splendid Eagle racing  
wheels only 5 kilos each  
One Eagle tandem 14 kilos  
All latest 22 model  
To treat room 22, Carson's Hotel.

**PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.**

Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 3,057 of March 24th, 1881.

Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise, and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable conditions.

G. C. Anderson, Agent.

a, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

This company has just issued in London an Insurance policy for the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company, United States of America, for the amount of \$17,380,156.00 (£2,560,865), having received the respective premium amounting to \$160,109.00 (£25,379).

No other company has ever taken so large a risk up to the present date.

**COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D.**

Fire and Marine.

Capital .. .. £2,500,000

Agents for the Republic of Brazil:

Walter Block &amp; Co.

No. 175, Rua da Quitanda.

**THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.**

Capital .. .. £1,000,000 sterling

Reserve fund .. .. £500,000 "

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

G. C. Anderson.

a, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

**ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL**

Capital .. .. £2,000,000

Accumulated Funds .. .. £8,250,000

Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.

John Moore &amp; Co., agents.

No. 8, Rua da Candelaria

**LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.**

Capital (fully subscribed) .. .. £1,127,500

Reserve fund .. .. £675,355

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Edward Ashworth &amp; Co.

No. 50 Rua 10 de Março.

**BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D**

Capital .. .. £1,000,000 sterling

Reserve fund .. .. £1,328,751 "

Uncalled capital .. .. £2,400,751 "

Agent: P. E. Swanwick.

87, Rua 10 de Março, 2nd floor

**GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIM'D.**

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Smith Youle &amp; Co.

No. 38 Rua 10 de Março.

**THE BRAZILIAN COAL CO. LIMITED.**

Representatives of

CORY BROTHERS &amp; Co., Ltd., London

Idem

Cardiff

A constant supply of fresh steam coal "Cory's Merthyr" always on hand. Prompt delivery at reasonable prices. Tugboats always ready for service.

OFFICES:

Praça do Commercio, Salas 26 and 27

Entrance: Rua Gen. Camara

DEPOT:

Ilha dos Ferreiros!

**Travellers' Directory.****São Paulo:**

Daily express leaves Central Railway station at 6 a.m.; returning leaves S. Paulo at 2 p.m.  
Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with the São Paulo Railway.

**Cachambú and Lambari:**

Central Railway (São Paulo express) to Cruzeiro, thence by Minas and Rio Railway to destination.

**Juiz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc.:**  
Daily express leaves Central Railway station at 6.45 a.m. Connects with all the branch lines along the main line (Minas Gerais) of that railway.

**Petropolis:**

Barca leaves the Praia at 4 p.m. daily, except Sundays and holidays, to connect with railway to Mauá. Passengers leave S. Francisco Xavier station (Central Railway) at 7 a.m. and 3.15 p.m., on all land routes (passengers should take the suburban trains at the Central Railway station of 6.15 a.m. and 4.40 p.m. to connect with Petropolis train).  
Returning from Petropolis, the "barca" train leaves at 7.30 a.m., except Sundays and holidays, and the "all land" trains leave at 6 a.m. and 3.10 p.m.  
On Sundays and holidays the barca leaves the Praia at 7 a.m., and returning the train leaves Petropolis at 4 p.m., giving excursionists about six hours in Petropolis.

**Nova Friburgo:**

Barca leaves the Praça das Marinhãs at 6 a.m. daily and at 3 p.m. on Saturdays, to connect with the Leopoldina Railway at Santa Anna de Mauá. Returning, trains leave Nova Friburgo at 2.15 p.m. daily, and at 6 a.m. on Mondays.

**Corcovado:**

Regular trains, week days, leave S. Rua Cosme Velho (Lanagrangeis) at 8 and 11 a.m. and 2.40 and 5.30 p.m., returning leave the summit at 7.30 and 7.55 a.m. and 1.40 and 7 p.m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6.30, 8.30 and 11.2 a.m.; 12.30, 3.30, 5.15 and 8 p.m.; descending, 8.35, 10.55, 11.35 a.m.; 12.00, 2.15, 4.05, 6, 7 and 9 p.m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

**Official Directory**

U.S. LEGATION.—Petropolis, THOMAS L. THOMPSON Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Iguahy (opposite Custom House), Petropolis, EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 46, Rua Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Iguahy (opposite Custom House), WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

**Church Directory**

**CHRIST CHURCH.**—Rua Evaristo da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a.m. Holy communion after morning service on 1st Sunday of the month and at 9 a.m. on 2nd and 4th Sundays. Evening service during cool season according to notice. Baptisms after morning service at all other times by arrangement.  
HENRY MOSLEY, M.A., British Chaplain.  
181, Rua das Lavangeias.

**IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.**—Rua Larga de S. Joaquin, No. 172. Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a.m.; Worship at 11 a.m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 4 p.m. Gospel preaching, at 6.45 p.m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p.m.  
JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

**METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.**—Largo do Catete. English services at 12 m. Sundays. Prayer meeting service Thursday, 7.30 p.m.  
Portuguese services at 10 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sundays: 7 p.m. Wednesdays.—E. A. TILLY and MANOEL DE CAMARGO, Pastors. Sunday School at 11 a.m.; at 4 p.m. on Thursdays, 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. on Fridays.  
FRANK WIEDERHEIMER.

**PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.**—No. 115 Travessa da Baieira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., Sundays; and at 7 p.m. Thursdays.  
JAMES B. RODRIGUES, Pastor.  
Residence: Rua Princesa Imperial 33.

**BAPTIST CHURCH.**—Rua de Santa Anna No. 75. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.  
W. B. BACHY, Pastor.  
Caixa 352.

**IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIO DE JANEIRO.**—214 Rua do Anna Ney, Estação do Riachuelo. Services Sundays 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Wednesdays 7 p.m. on 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 23rd, 25th, 27th, 29th, 31st.  
School in the church building.

**Professional Directory**

Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician. Office: 78, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p.m.

Englishmen and Americans wishing to learn Portuguese should apply to Prof. L. MARCHANT, Instituto Marchant, No. 68, Rua Sete de Setembro.

**Miscellaneous.**

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20 Rua d'Alfama.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—31 Rua Gonçalves Dias.—Open from noon to 6 p.m. For terms, apply to Librarian.

RISEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room.—35, Rua da Saude, 1st floor; W. J. LEWIS, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc. also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission or at No. 25, rua Theophilo Ottoni.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 65, Rua da Assembleia, 1st floor. Rooms open from 6.30 to 10 o'clock p.m. Secretary's office hours: from 10 o'clock p.m. to 12 o'clock p.m. de Andrade, President; Myron A. Clark, General Secretary; R. A. W. Sloan, Treasurer.

Wanted a small, furnished house. Address: W. Office of this paper.

A young man, newly arrived from London, with a practical knowledge of Portuguese, Spanish & French seeks employment. Had a commercial education. Will any one be kind enough to recommend him to a place. Letters to G. V. Murphy, Royal Hotel.

**To travellers on Land or Sea.**

No traveller should forget to take with him a box of pills or a bottle of Tincture of Nectandra Amara, which might come very handy in cases of sudden nausea or any other disarrangement of the stomach for intestines, so frequent during travels. This marvellous remedy is accompanied by a prospectus in three languages, viz: Portuguese, English and French to facilitate its use among natives and foreigners. For sale at all Druggists and Chemists and at the manufacturer's depot, No. 72, Rua S. Pedro, 1st floor, Rio de Janeiro.

**NECTANDRA AMARA**

The discovery of this wonderful product of the Brazilian flora has furnished a powerful and efficacious remedy not only for sea-sickness, but also for the nausea felt in pregnancy and that which results from the motion of the train on railways, as well as for stomach diseases of the stomach and bowels as require a good tonic, curative, digestive or regulator for promoting mastication.

The Nectandra Amara Pills are prepared with all scientific precautions for their perfect preservation and are put up in strong boxes, so that they may be forwarded by post in filling orders from all parts of the world. They are accompanied with printed directions in three languages—Portuguese, English and French—so that their therapeutic effects and the manner of taking them may be readily understood. All orders addressed to the manufacturer, accompanied by the money and the post-office address of the applicant, will be promptly filled and the pills will be forwarded, registered by post, at the following rates:—Per single box, £2400; per half dozen boxes, £12500; per dozen boxes, £20500.

Address of manufacturer: Joaquim Buzo de Miranda, Rua de S. Pedro, No. 72, 1st floor, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

**S. Paulo****VICTORIA STORE**

8 B, Rua de São Bento

SÃO PAULO

NEWSAGENTS BOOKSELLERS and COMMISSION AGENTS.

Assortments of English Novels, Books, Shoes, Lincolns and Bonnets Hats, Pearl's soaps, and nearly every English article of general use, on hand.

Agents for Lipton's teas, of which there is always good stock.

**VICTORIA STORE**

Caixa O. SÃO PAULO.

**JOHN SHERRINGTON,**

Mechanical Engineer,

(Engenheiro Mechanico)

For 29 years Manager of the Lidgerwood Manufacturing Co., Ltd., lately Manager of the São Paulo branch.

Correspondence solicited

Address: No. 9, Praça do Commercio,

SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL.

**GINGER ALE.**

Made in S. Paulo by Tito Zerdoc & Co. from the choicest India Ginger, and therefore exactly similar to the well known Belfast mark.

The makers will deliver orders of 1 dozen upwards at 55 in ordinary bottles and 65 the dozen in special bottles. Special terms for wholesale orders.

**TITO ZERDOC & Co.**

Rua Formosa No. 12,

SÃO PAULO.

**WEST COAST ITEMS.**

—There was a hostile demonstration in Valparaíso a few days ago against President Errazuriz on the occasion of his embarking.

—A few days ago Valparaíso telegrams announced the departure of President Errazuriz for the island of Juan Fernandez. On the 20th another telegram announced his arrival at Valdivia, in southern Chili.

—There has been opened in Santiago an institute for the treatment of persons bitten by dogs or other animals attacked, or suspected of being attacked, with rabies. The provincial and departmental authorities have orders to provide patients with the means of conveyance to Santiago. The application of the serum is performed gratis, and patients without means will be provided with accommodation in one of the Santiago hospitals.—*Chilian Times.*

—The public expenditure in Chili in 1897, as voted by congress, is as follows:

Interior .....	\$10,741,172.18
Foreign Affairs .....	1,341,417.04
Worship .....	679,688.00
Colonisation .....	682,060.00
Justice .....	3,567,941.17
Public Instruction .....	5,787,653.14
Finance .....	18,636,141.90
War .....	12,753,288.12
Marine .....	8,290,117.42
Industry .....	835,586.00
Public Works .....	18,770,791.81

Total, .....

**RIVER PLATE ITEMS.**

—The Argentine torpedo-cruiser *Santa Fé* ran on some rocks near Colonia, Uruguay, on Friday last, and will, it is reported, be a total loss.

—The official news given to the press by the Uruguayan government is simply absurd. Even the children in the streets could not help smiling derisively over such falsehoods.

—The *Montevideo Times* of the 9th inst. says that various Argentine newspapers have been suppressed in the Montevideo postoffice to prevent, it is supposed, the circulation of a certain manifesto. This was quite an effectual as the attempt of the official to conceal himself by sticking his head under the sand.

—The special commissioner of the *Financial News* will be surprised to learn on his arrival in Europe that the so-called "red revolution" in Uruguay, which he did not believe would occur, has really broken out and is in a fair way to win. Mr. Hervey should now confess that something more than a hasty visit is necessary to enable a man to talk authoritatively about South American affairs.

—Montevideo telegrams of the 20th and 21st announce a government victory over Appario Saravia near Melo. An official telegram received at Porto Alegre also gives the same news. The *Correo do Povo* received news from Livramento on the 22nd, however, that the fight occurred on the 19th between Appario and Mauiz, and that the latter was completely routed and his force dispersed. At the beginning of the fight, a force of 300 police deserted and joined the revolutionists.

—Three years ago the stationmaster of the Central Uruguay railway, Mr. Frank Lewis, was murdered by a revengeful employé named Carvalho. In his first trial the accused was acquitted on the plea of self-defence, although the evidence showed that Lewis had no weapons and had not assaulted or threatened the man. An appeal resulted in Carvalho's condemnation to nine years imprisonment, and now a second appeal again secures his acquittal. It is quite clear why murder is so common in Uruguay and Argentina.

—A telegram from Montevideo reported a severe fight last week at Tres Arboles, near the Passo de los Toros, Uruguay, in which the government force failed to dislodge the revolutionists under Major Laus. This implies a severe defeat for the government. Telegrams from Rio Grande confirm this conjecture. It was expected that Major Laus would unite with Appario, Xaux and others on the 21st, when their army would number 8,000 men. From Uruguayana it is reported that 300 revolutionists, accompanied by Dr. Eduardo de Acevedo Diaz and others, landed at Carrabell on the 15th. The whole interior of the country is said to be in the hands of the revolutionists. The government still publishes favorable reports in Montevideo.

—A most important and interesting point of law has just been decided by the Supreme Court. Mr. Samuel Johnston brought an action against Mr. James Knott, Prince Line of steamers, for breach of contract, claiming the damages therein stipulated. Mr. Knott under advice of his counsel pleaded that he was not within the jurisdiction of the Argentine law, being domiciled in Newcastle-on-Tyne, in which city the contract was signed. Furthermore, he pleaded that action should be brought in the federal, not in the commercial court, as under law of 13 Sep. 1868, all questions concerning ships, navigation and seamen and relating thereto, were to be exclusively under federal jurisdiction. Mr. Thomas B. Holway, on behalf of Mr. Johnston, maintained that as the contract was to be fulfilled in Buenos Aires, it was decidedly under the jurisdiction of the Argentine law, no matter where Knott might be domiciled. Furthermore, that it did not come under the law of 13th Sep. 1868, in any way, being a simple commercial contract for services to be rendered and having nothing whatever to do with navigation or seamen. The commercial judge gave the verdict in Knott's favor on both pleas and Mr. Holway appealed. The cause now being the verdict on both points, Knott thereupon appealed to the Supreme Court and the verdict has again been given against him on both points with costs, thereby upholding Mr. Holway's interpretation of the law.—*Buenos Aires Herald.*

**Banks.****LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital..... £ 1,500,000  
Capital paid up..... 750,000  
Reserve fund..... 500,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ,

PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO  
CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,  
PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,  
BUENOS AIRES AND NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Cusnie &amp; Co.,

LONDON,

Messrs. Mallet Fietes &amp; Co.,

PARIS,

Messrs. Schroder &amp; Co., J. H. Schroder &amp; Co.,

HAMBURG,

Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler &amp; Co.,

HAMBURG,

Messrs. Granet Brown &amp; Co.,

GENOA,

**BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.**

Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1887 by the "Direction der Deutschen Bank in Brasilien" and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital..... 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Café 108)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

(Café 520) (Café 185)

Draws on:

**Germany**..... Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft, Berlin, Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg, M. A. von Rothschild & Söhne, Frankfurt a. M.  
**England**..... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London, Manchester and Liverpool, District Banking Company, Limited, London, Union Bank of London, Limited, London, Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.  
**France**..... Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris, Heine & Co., Paris, Lazard Frères & Co., Paris, André Noël & Co., Paris.  
**Portugal**..... Banco Lisbon e Açores and correspondents.  
and any other countries

Opens accounts current.  
Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.  
Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

Kraak-Petersen,

Directors.

**THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.**

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 20, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1893.

Subscribed capital..... £ 1,500,000  
Realized do..... 900,000  
Reserve fund..... 1,000,000

**BRANCHES:**

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario, Mendoza and Payson.

**DRAWS ON:—**

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.  
Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.  
Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.  
And on all the chief cities of Europe.

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**Missing Friends.**

Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 2, Rua General Camara, as to the following: STEWART.—Friends in Victoria, British Columbia, are desirous of receiving news of Mr. Stewart who is supposed to have come from Santos to Rio some years ago. Probably employed as book-keeper or clerk.

March 20th, 1897.

**TO LET.**

From 25th April, a small, furnished chlet on a hill within 30 minutes of Largo da Carioca, moderate rent. Apply to G. c/o this office.

**TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.****GREAT BRITAIN.**

John Bull has the shocking reputation of relying more on his money bags for success in war than on his arms. A late French cartoon represented the Frenchman starting forth for war with a ballet dancer on each arm; the German assumed with huge maps; whilst the Britisher is content with a big bag of yellow 'uns. General Kitchener, to our shame, has just confirmed this superstition by buying back from the Mahdi Kartoum and Berber instead of spending a heap of money and a lot of valuable British claret in fighting for them. Canning General Kitchener! perfidious Albion! We scarcely know which to condemn most, the shamelessness of John Bull in corrupting the gentle derisives, or their readiness to be bribed! A very long time ago Quevedo sang *podroso caballero es Don Quixote*; he don't seem to have lost much of his influence since then.

H. B. M's minister at Lima, Captain Jones, has, if we are to believe the cable, got on a very considerable spree, insulted the minister of the exterior, and been kicked out (*expulsado*) of government house. What seems to have upset Capt. Jones' equilibrium was the failure of the Peruvian government to pay the balance of its postal accounts. This is said to be the second time that Capt. Jones has gone for the Peruvian minister. Truly "whisky and wine make men wise," a French minister.

L'Echo of Paris states that England has made a bargain with Italy to exchange the island of Perin in the Red sea for Pantellaria, an island between Sicily and the coast of Africa; probably another of the naves' nests the French are so fond of discovering. The latest definition of an island is "a piece of land entirely surrounded by Englishmen." On such grounds it is comprehensible that we should want Pantellaria, but scarcely likely we should give up Perin.

President Kruger must either be a humorist of a peculiar kind or have lost his wits when he described the first lady and most distinguished woman of her time as a "dangerous woman." Large quantities of arms have been landed in Damaraland (German) for the Transvaal government. The Afrikaner Bund rejects Cecil Rhodes and all his works. Things are evidently working up to a crisis in S. Africa.

After all Rhodes is not to go to Abyssinia; a special mission has been despatched under Mr. Rodd with six other officers all over six feet in height. This sample of the British army is expected to produce a great effect upon the Négus who is a greater believer in quantity than quality.

The 22nd of June has been declared a public holiday in England. It is on that day that the "diamond jubilee" of the Queen is to be celebrated, though the anniversary of her accession will be the 10th. What are we going to do here to celebrate that auspicious event that has served so so solidly and unperishably cement the liberties and institutions of our country?

Whilst in S. America the Spencerian theory of the usefulness of governments to administer public works is receiving daily practical confirmation, in England the tendency is to place such works more and more under government control. The London municipality has long since been devising some plan to buy up all the water companies, and now the cable states that the Liverpool town council has purchased the tramway lines for £ 500,000; all of which shows that what's sauce for the goose is not necessarily so for the gander.

Mr. Gladstone has published a pamphlet on the Crean mudslide in which he goes for William the first and foremost and even for the poor harmless Carr, dubbing the latter ignorant, and both as inexperienced. He says, moreover, that they are both conspiring against the liberties of Europe and warns England to have nothing to do with such a partnership. Let others oppress Greece if they will, but let us at least keep our hands and conscience clean!

Balfour (Lord Balfour the *Journal* will have it) has fixed a day for the discussion of the eastern question, when we calculate there will be political wigs on the green.

**UNITED STATES.**

The Spanish government is said to have given orders for the immediate release of all citizens of the U. States imprisoned in Cuba. Some of them have been lying in prison for more than a year without trial. It is high time that foreign governments should combine to insist on a similar prison clearance in other S. American countries, and if at the same time they could secure a little more real punishment for murder S. American habits might be improved and life be more respected. The chief offender in this respect is the Argentine republic.

**SPAIN, CUBA AND THE PHILIPPINES.**

The Spanish government is hard-up again and cogitating a new home loan. Poor Spain! like the Bourbon she never forgets and never learns; she can never forget she was once great and proud and had something to be proud of, and has never learned that this is the 19th and not the 16th century and that things have progressed a bit outside Spain since that period. One by one she must lose her colonies, first Cuba, then the Philippines, and only keep the patria itself intact because nobody covets any of it. Spain to-day is an anachronism in European civilization, a Don Quixote of grosser instincts.

Maximo Gomez the leader of the Cuban revolt, is again reported dead. In the Philippines the rebels defeated 2,000 regular troops and the prisoners in the gaol at Manila

revolted and escaped. The carlist movement in the Catalan provinces appears to be gaining ground, the government having taken the first step, that always occurs to the Latin peoples to suppress revolt, of prohibiting the publication of newspapers in Catalonia.

**OTHER COUNTRIES.**

Four hundred thousand persons have fled from Bombay to escape the plague, a simple explanation of the decrease of mortality.

The Sanitary Congress has closed its sittings at Venice and signed a convention which, let us hope, will put an end to the quarantine freaks of S. American governments.

Yoshihito Harunomiya, the crown prince of Japan, has joined the majority at the early age of 17 years.

In France the celebrated Arton is taking his revenge by wholesale denunciation of public men. Fifteen deputies are said to be implicated and are to be prosecuted. Republican morals are not improving, and after all it's not only in S. America that we see *cuccen haras*, as the Spanish proverb puts it.

The Reichstag is sturdily resisting the Emperor's little bill, though William is not likely to care much whether it gives its consent or no, and can always order the ships and trust to hick to find the money afterwards as we do here, only he won't even want a bill of indemnity as our rulers do to whitewash such fishy proceedings.

A fight has at length come off between the government troops and revolutionists in Uruguay, and as even the fiscalized cables confess that the loyal forces were unable to make any impression on the rebel situation, we may conclude that the latter won the day.

*Vive la Récolte!* Misfortune never comes alone: the wreck of the *Ville de St. Nazaire*, on its way from N. York to the W. Indies, is followed by that of the *Loire* from Bayonne to Hamburg, with the loss of 80 lives on the first and 14 on the second. "Deep in the roaring tide they plunged to endless night."

**THE EASTERN QUESTION.**

Nothing but contradictions from the East, one cable stating that the blockade of Crete commenced on 15th and others that it would only begin on the 21st. Any kind of rumor seems good enough for news agencies to transmit, and as for their clients, why they pay their money and take their choice of the assortment of lies and contradictions.

The declaration made by M. Hanotaux in the French chamber relative to the determination of the powers to coerce Greece was approved by a large majority. Next day Lord Salisbury stated in the house of lords that M. Hanotaux's statement of the case was correct, not venturing, it appears, to make an independent defence of his unpopular policy. Is M. Hanotaux to become the British as well as the Russian minister of foreign affairs? England is taking a very back seat in this affair. Lord Salisbury is said to have refused to receive the Greek minister.

In the lords, Lord Harcourt and Kimberley have made great speeches protesting against the policy of bolstering up the Turkish empire, and the grand old man has come out with a pamphlet that has stirred England's heart, and may yet oblige our government to consider its ways. An Austrian warship has sunk a Grecian vessel engaged in provisioning the troops in Crete, the first direct act of hostility to Greece.

King Christian has telegraphed to his son of Greece congratulating him on his heroic attitude. The officers who visited Colonel Vassos state that he has 10,000 men well armed and entrenched, and if he determines to resist, as seems likely, 80,000 men will be required to coerce him. The Greek gunboats *Alpheus* and *Poncus* have retired to Piræus. The last cable states that the powers are disagreed as to what must be done, and that Lord Salisbury wishes to treat singly with Greece. Germany and Austria have declined Monraeff's kind invitation to send troops to Crete. British, French and Italian reinforcements have already started. The Cretans themselves continue to protest against the action of the powers, and insist that they will only be satisfied with annexation to Greece.

The powers are now said to be considering the nomination of Prince George of Greece as governor of the island, which perhaps would be the best solution of the muddle if it were true, but seems rather unlikely.

**SCRUTATOR.**

OF THE copper money, to the value of 10,000,000 lire, in 10-centime pieces, circulated in Italy from 1893 to 1895, Birmingham coined 6,000,000 lire, as the Italian mints did not possess the necessary machinery. For the nickel money tenders were invited from abroad. Messrs Krupp, of Berdorf, who received the contract, coined 15,000,000 lire in 20-centime pieces, at a charge of 3.8 lire per kilo. Five million lire were coined in the country.

THE principal cause for the depressed condition of quinine may be found in the heavy shipments of cinchona bark from Java. Last year they amounted to over ten million pounds, and in 1895 the movement was one and a quarter million pounds less. The shipments of bark last month were extraordinary, being nearly 900,000 pounds. This is an enormous increase when compared with 390,000 pounds in 1893. These figures cover the movement to Amsterdam. Growers are likely to become discouraged, as forced offerings of bark cause prices to decline and profits to disappear. Java is likely to remain the principal producer of bark, however, owing to the percentage of quinine it contains, but the cultivation may be under the auspices of a syndicate.—New York *Shipping and Commercial List*, Jan. 30.

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Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table-service for banquets.

Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

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The most comfortable Hotel

in the city. The baths have likewise been improved. As before, particular pains will be taken to provide the guests of this Hotel with a first-class table, and with the best of service and attention. The electric tram passes the door every few minutes, making it the most convenient as well as the pleasantest Hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

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Scotchman (27), at present in foreign banking institution in the River Plate, desires appointment as above in Brazil; 4 years in the country, commercial and banking experience. References from present and past employers.  
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## SPANISH ATROCITIES.

The *New York Times* of January 31st publishes the following news dispatch from Jacksonville, Fla., in regard to the progress of the war in Cuba. It looks as though the Spaniards can beat the Turk at his own favorite pastime. The dispatch says:

Every mail from Cuba brings tales of massacres of innocent women and children, and of the most unheard-of torture of pacificos.

Specials from Key West to-day give the burning of the insurgents' hospital and the killing of helpless wounded or sick Cubans. Near Placetas, in Pinar del Rio province, the insurgents had a large hospital where were quartered many sick and wounded soldiers. The well-known leper hospital of Cardoso, in which were about twenty unfortunates, was situated close by. Guarding the insurgent hospital was a company of Cuban amazons numbering about seventy, under command of Senorita Inez Alvarez, whose father and brothers had been killed by the Spaniards, and who had taken up arms for revenge. The hospital was in a solitary location, and was thought to be safe from Spanish molestation. But the colonel of the Spanish regiment, de Bourbon, operating in that district, learned of the hospital's location, and sent 500 men to destroy it.

The Spaniards attacked it at night, and the first thing they did was to fire the buildings. The inmates and the amazon guards awoke to find flames roaring about them. The sick and wounded soldiers could not escape, but the amazons rushed out, only to be greeted by a murderous fire. They fought bravely, but they were only a handful compared to the Spaniards, and were soon shot down. Many of them were only wounded, but even these were killed, save eight, whose great beauty led the Spanish commander to order them saved for a fate worse than death.

In the hospital there were over seventy sick and wounded soldiers, six surgeons, and ten nurses. Not one of these escaped, and, including the amazons, nearly 150 fell victims to the Spanish thirst for slaughter.

Returning, the Spaniards passed the leper hospital, which they set fire to, and nearly all of the inmates perished in the flames.

Gen. Weyler's presence seems to inspire his soldiers to special acts of savagery. As Weyler's column advances, they are flanked by flying squadrons which burn huts and murder or capture inmates. The corpses greatly outnumber the prisoners. As one of these flying squadrons was advancing, a batch of Cuban huts was discovered near the great cave of Moztote, a famous natural curiosity in Matanzas province. The Spaniards proceeded to fire the huts, and while so engaged were fired upon, four troopers being killed. The shots confused the Spaniards, and gave the Cubans, some forty in number, including women and children, time to escape to the cave of Moztote. The Cubans, who were led by Enrique Rodriguez and his five grown sons, barricaded the cave, and determined to sell their lives dearly. The cave had hardly been barricaded when the Spaniards arrived. They demanded that the Cubans surrender, and this being refused, attempted to break down the barricade. The Cubans fired, killing and wounding several Spaniards.

The Spaniards then managed to build a great fire against the mouth of the cave, and, with rifles and machetes

ready, waited for the flames and smoke to drive out the Cubans. Facing cremation, the hopeless Cubans broke through the wall of fire, only to be greeted by a murderous volley. Enrique Rodriguez and his five sons and eight other male members of the Cuban party were killed outright, and several others who were wounded were quickly butchered. The Cuban women and children rushed through the flames to escape suffocation, but their clothing ignited, and eleven of them burned to death, the Spaniards not offering to aid them. Among the women who perished were five beautiful daughters of Enrique Rodriguez. Six little children, ranging in age from four to eight years, were also cremated. In all over thirty Cubans died by Spanish bullet, machete, and fire. Not a man escaped.

The survivors were Senora Rodriguez, several other women, and a few little children. They were taken to Matanzas city and lodged in prison as "enemies of Spain."

## THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 23RD, 1897.

If it is contrary to the orders and wishes of the government to have the battalions filled with impressed recruits, why then are the men thus illegally recruited held? Why has the government not ordered the immediate release of every man thus illegally forced into military service? It is stated that fully two thousand recruits have been secured by means of military and police press-gangs in this city. The hunt has been carried on by day as well as by night. Hundreds of laboring men, mechanics and clerks have been compelled to stay away from their employments for fear of seizure in the public streets. The witnesses of these outrages are numbered by the thousands. And yet, only a few days ago the government publicly declared that forcible recruitment has not been authorized, is illegal, and would be no longer permitted. And even after that it was continued, and in spite of the alleged assertion by the minister of justice that the victim of any such assault would have recourse to the courts in prosecuting his assailants. Well, we are a simple, long-suffering generation we know, but the minister must not expect too much of us. The poor boy caught by a press-gang, locked up for the night in a police station, then transferred to the barracks, then shipped to a battalion in Bahia—always under guard and never permitted to communicate with his friends—is hardly in a position to prosecute the men who captured him. And even his friends do not know where he is. Should he be killed, they will not even be advised of it, and no justice will be rendered either to him or to them. A more barbarous practice can not be conceived, nor one less in harmony with free institutions. Perhaps those journalists who believe in governing by terror, assassination, rapine and fraud will be able to reconcile the press-gang to their disordered theories of liberty and justice, but we certainly can not.

The political situation, we regret to say, has improved but slightly if at all since our last comment. The jacobin demonstrations have been suspended for the moment, but they are pursuing their suicidal policy with even more determination than ever, and are surely leading the country into troubles which must inevitably end in serious disaster. All the prominent monarchists and many opposition republicans are either in concealment or are leaving the country. Many families, counted among the best and most cultivated in the country, are preparing to leave Brazil permanently, despairing of ever seeing the end of these periodic disturbances and terrors. And perhaps they are not far wrong. When it is possible for political adventurers calling themselves republicans to plot assassination, and to discuss it openly in cafés and other public places, when "black lists" are prepared and "commissions" are sent to remove these listed victims, when opposition newspapers are wrecked and independent newspapers are intimidated into cowardly silence or excuses for riotous excesses, and when even high and honored officials, under the stress of the nameless terror felt on every side, seek to excuse assassination, then indeed is there cause for despair. Brazil is not without good and trustworthy citizens, but they are timid before such lawlessness, and helpless before armed violence. So they are gradually retiring from public life and leaving the destinies of Brazil to the uncontrolled and mercenary passions of men who neither realize nor care for the fate which awaits them. We are now in the Camille Desmoulins stage; by and by Rio may find its Robespierre. We are not pessimists by choice, and we would gladly welcome a better fate for this country, but we know the lessons which history teaches us, and we know human nature. It may be that the President and the conservative elements about him will yet avert the disasters which must follow the insane policy which is now dominant, and we heartily trust that the better classes will unite to help him. But where all are timid, little can be done. The government is now near the end of its resources as well, and its credit is also affected by these disorders. What the end will be, no one can doubt. If the independent press would only speak out plainly, the worst might be averted, but we have no longer hopes even of that.

The results of the new law restricting the coastwise traffic to the national flag which went into force in December last, have been anything but favorable. It was supposed that the restriction would stimulate the growth of a national mercantile marine, but in fact it has only contributed to strengthen monopolies and swell their gains. And, as should have been foreseen, this has been done at the cost of the producers and traders of the country. We are in full accord with the argument that a country like Brazil should have a strong mercantile marine, and we should certainly offer no objections to any well devised scheme to promote that object. But when the people show no aptitude for such a calling and all efforts to encourage it merely help to strengthen monopolies to the prejudice of domestic producers and merchants, then we can find no excuse whatever for official protection. When the new law was proposed, we felt certain that it was a mistake and would prove prejudicial to the country, and the experience of the past three months has more than justified our reasons. The coastwise freight rates were immediately raised to almost prohibitory figures and the coastwise traffic at once decreased. Still further, the lack of vessels has in many instances caused an accumulation of produce in ports where even the excessive rates would be paid in order to send it to market. In this respect the northern states have suffered most, for in many cases their trade is almost wholly coastwise. The salt-making industries of Rio Grande do Norte are threatened with complete ruin, for they have not been able to ship a cargo



—From Rio Grande, *en route* for Bahia, the 25th battalion of infantry on Tuesday night arrived here on board the steamer *Itaipava*. The battalion when it arrived, was composed of 21 officers and 342 soldiers and was accompanied by the families of 141 of the soldiers and of 3 of the officers. On Wednesday it was transferred to the *Andrada* and at night left on that vessel, having first, we understand, received «recruits» that increased its strength 600.

—The steamer *Desterro*, with the 31st battalion of infantry on board, arrived here from Rio Grande on Sunday morning on its way to Bahia.

—A telegram to São Paulo on the 20th states that Gen. Pimentel was placed on the retired list because he refused to go to Bahia.

—Gen. João da Silva Barboza has been appointed to command one of the brigades in Bahia, vice Gen. Antonio Gomes Pimentel, retired.

—There was a large number of assassinations and murderous assaults in this city last week, but justice is engaged in searching for monarchical bugaboos.

—It is stated that the police delegate of the 1st district of this city has asked the custom-house for information in regard to entries of arms since June, 1895.

—A new reading:—"Call thee a coward? I'd see thee damned ere I'd call thee a coward; but I would give an *ajuda de custo* if I could stay as well as thou canst."

—Besides the 35th battalion of infantry there left for Bahia on the *Andaraí* 72 soldiers of the police brigade of this city and 30 regular soldiers belonging to different commands.

—The Liga Republicana has expunged the name of Dr. Amaro Cavalcanti, minister of justice, from the list of its honorary vice-presidents. Perhaps he will survive the blow.

—There were 619 deaths in this city during the first 15 days of the current month, of which only 12 were from yellow fever, 18 from pernicious fever and 29 from other fevers.

—Gen. Gomes Pimentel, who had been designated by the government to command one of the brigades in Bahia, was on Friday retired from the military service. The cause is not stated.

—It is stated that the war department, in view of the contradictory and conflicting accounts of the engagement at Canudos, has decided to appoint a committee to investigate the matter.

—It is cabled from London that the negotiations between the Brazilian legation and the British government for the settlement of the Guyanna boundary question, are progressing actively.

—If it is true that the "patriotic battalions" are not to go to Bahia, then they should be disbanded at once. It will be a capital mistake for the government to keep them under arms and under pay.

—A military rifle range was opened on the grounds of the Palácio Isabel, Larangeiras, on the 17th inst. This once beautiful residence is now occupied by soldiers and is in a wretchedly neglected condition.

—Our information in regard to the departure of Dr. Ruy Barboza on the *Dunabe* was mistaken. He is still in Nova Friburgo, where his house, we are informed, is carefully guarded by a military detachment.

—The *Republica* asks why the offices of the *Jornal do Commercio*, *Jornal do Brazil* and *Do Quixote* have been guarded by the police? We know of no one better qualified to answer the question than the *Republica* itself.

—In view of the hysterical cowardice, servility and brutality that have been displayed since the news of the defeat at Canudos was received, just imagine what the situation would be if the country were governed by a permanent dictatorship.

—It appears that the minister of war is greatly annoyed by the contradictory reports of the Canudos disaster which have been given by the officers present. It is quite impossible to reconcile them and to determine just what happened.

—A telegram to S. Paulo says that it is the opinion of some military officials that the officers should be called to account who have been furnishing the Bahia papers with details of the Canudos disaster which throw doubts upon the official report.

—The whirligig of time brings about singular occurrences. In the time of the monarchy Prudente de Moraes was a republican and Alcindo Guanabara a monarchist, and yet it is now found necessary for Alcindo Guanabara to vouch for the republicanism of Prudente de Moraes.

—While the press-gang is vigorously engaged in filling the ranks of the regular battalions going to Bahia, it has been found necessary to refuse volunteers for the Tiradentes battalion, which, it has for some days been reported, will not be sent to Canudos, but will remain in Rio de Janeiro.

—The filthy nuisance in the Largo da Carioca in the late afternoon still continues unchecked. Although the place is full of people waiting for the trams, the filth keeps driving round and round to the great inconvenience of the public. Why could not some place be designated for them to stand?

—The naval division, which had been stationed at Desterro, arrived in this port on Sunday. On the voyage up the coast the *Riachuelo* struck on a rock near Queimadas, below Santos, and sustained considerable damage, and the torpedo cruisers *Siradão* and *Gustavo Sampaio* had a collision and were both injured also.

—Whenever a political excitement arises, some patriot is sure to call attention to the statement that Brazil is represented abroad principally by men who are not sincere republicans. Then why not make the change at once. Let us send a dozen of Rio's real republicans abroad to let the world know of what good material the republic is made.

—The German colony of this capital celebrated the 10th anniversary of the birth of William I on Sunday last. There was a breakfast at the Germania Club, and Consul Wever presented to Rev. Dr. Gruel the decoration of the Red Eagle. This recognition of the long and faithful services which Dr. Gruel has rendered to the German colony in this city will be cordially endorsed by a multitude of friends outside the colony, in which we heartily join.

—On Wednesday the *Noticia* published the report that João Abade, one of Conselheiro's lieutenants had been captured; but this report has not been confirmed. The *Noticia* says that it got the news from one of the ministers, but the *Fuiz* of the following day not only ridiculed the story but hinted very strongly that it had been invented. In reply the *Noticia* could only say that some friends had overheard the minister say that the chief of Conselheiro's forces had been captured.

—Would it not be well for the government to enforce respect for law in Rio de Janeiro before attempting to do so in the wilds of Bahia? If press-gangs are permitted to violate the constitution and assault personal liberty and security at pleasure and if bands of criminals can destroy printing-offices and murder peaceful citizens with impunity in this city, why should an army be sent to Bahia to chastise Antonio Conselheiro for refusing to pay taxes and for defending himself when attacked?

—Admiral Joaquim Marques Lisboa, Marquês de Tamandaré, whose biography, as has been well remarked, is the history of the Brazilian navy, died in this city on Saturday at the age of 89. All classes of citizens unite in demonstrations of respect for his memory. The last public act of his life was to preside in 1893 over the Red Cross committee, which raised money for the wounded federalists in Rio Grande. For this reason, we are informed, he was obliged, after martial law had been declared, to appear before the chief of police and submit to an inquisitorial examination. He and his family, like so many other suspected persons, subsequently took refuge in the state of Minas Geraes.

—The plan of the Jacobins seems to be to drive the monarchists and moderate republicans into the ranks of Antonio Conselheiro and his fanatics. Relying on the support of the greater part of the army, they apparently hope to be able to crush all their adversaries at once and thus obtain undisputed control of public affairs. Reports of their threats, we are informed, have reached the ears of many prominent anti-Jacobins, who are consequently expecting their houses to be attacked and do not even deem it prudent to be seen on the streets. Public protests of not being connected with the fanatics seem to have no effect in allaying suspicion, being evidently considered insincere and regarded as mere signs of weakness. Perhaps the protest of a few revolver shots would serve a better purpose.

—On Thursday the *Jornal do Commercio* asserted that it was about to state the following: "Dr. Amaro Cavalcanti, minister of justice and interior, having been informed that some of the police authorities, aided by detectives, enter private houses and commit all sorts of abuses for the purpose of impressing persons who are quietly passing along the streets or are at their homes or at theatres, says not only that there has been no order for imprisonment, but also that by order of the President of the republic he is going to take steps for the immediate punishment of such abuses, whose authors may be arrested by the sufferers by order of the competent authorities. Evidently we are under the rule of two distinct governments at the present time, for the press-gang has been at work even after the publication of the foregoing."

#### AN INHUMAN REGULATION.

A short time ago an apprentice boy from one of the ships in port was brought to the Strangers' Hospital in the last stage of yellow fever, where he was received and made comfortable for the few hours of life remaining to him. It subsequently transpired that the boy had been treated on board ship by the port doctor, and that the captain, seeing that he was growing worse, had brought him ashore without permission. For this the ship was fined 200\$, and then, as a further sale for wounded official pride, the Hospital was fined another 20\$ for receiving the poor boy, it being asserted that according to a recent regulation (of which the Hospital had no knowledge) the acceptance of any patient from the shipping without permission from the port doctor, is forbidden.

A more inhuman regulation than this, it will be difficult to conceive. And it is irrational and unchristian, as well as inhuman. We can readily understand the necessity of requiring prompt reports of such cases, but why should a shipmaster be denied the right of coming ashore for medical treatment? Everyone knows how difficult it is to treat a sick man on board, and yellow fever permits no delays. And, likewise, why should a hospital be forbidden to take in a sick man, and to save his life if possible? To forbid this is simply inhuman.

The Strangers' Hospital is situated some distance from the city, and it greatly taxes a patient's strength to go there. In many cases, to deny him admittance and compel him to return into the city, is to sacrifice his life. It is simply murder! The nurses know this as well as the doctor, and yet the authorities expect them to shut the door against such a patient simply because he comes from shipboard without an official permit. "Red tapes" has killed many a man before this, but never, we think, with so little excuse.

—Among the passengers for Europe to-morrow, we are informed, will be the director of the *Jornal do Commercio*, Dr. J. C. Rodrigues, who was compelled to leave the city on the 9th inst. to escape the insane vengeance of some of his own countrymen. Perhaps Dr. Rodrigues will now do us the justice of admitting that it is not the foreigner who criticizes abuses who is the enemy of his country, but rather the Brazilian who represses criticism by violence.

—At the suggestion of some superlative patriots the municipal council has resolved to change the names of Rua do Ouvidor and Largo de S. Francisco de Paula to Rua Coronel Moreira Cesar and Praça Coronel Tamandaré. The prefect has approved the resolution and the *placas* are now being substituted. It will be a long time, however, before the public accepts such a mischievous alteration. The Rua do Ouvidor is a name which is known all over the world and is a part of the history and literature of Brazil. It will not be changed by a Jacobin decree.

#### BUSINESS NOTES.

—A steam launch belonging to the gas company was burned near Bixadas island on the evening of the 16th inst.

—The *Jornal do Brazil* says that the operatives of a large spinning and weaving factory of this city have not been paid for two months.

—It is stated that the ministers of finance and war have arranged to increase the military force on the Matto Grosso frontier to stop the smuggling going on there.

—The minister of marine has asked the dock company to furnish for a list of all sunken and abandoned vessels in that port, so that measures can be taken at once for their removal.

—Some of the merchants of S. Paulo have complained to the municipal chamber of that city that drummers of foreign houses effect large business transactions without paying taxes.

—The minister of finance has ordered the payment of £ 67,309 to Sir William Armstrong & Co. on account of the war vessels which that firm is building for Brazil. This payment, it is stated, became due last October.

—The directors of the Brazilian Submarine Telegraph have declared an interim dividend of 3s. per share, or at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, for the quarter ended December 31st last, and payable on March 25.

—The American protectionists are still talking nonsense. They propose to increase the revenue by increasing the tariff in order to shut out foreign products and thus protect home industries. That team is pulling in opposite directions.

—According to a correspondent of the *Jornal do Recife* the freight on a ton of sugar from Pernambuco to Liverpool, when exchange is 8 1/2d., is 14\$820. At the same time the cost-wise freight on a ton of sugar from Pernambuco to Santos is 33\$ 75, or more than double the other. This is one of the advantages of cutting off one's own nose.

—Mr. Search and other Americans who think that no commercial travellers are required to develop American trade in Brazil, should not fail to note the increasing prejudice against them in this country. In some of the northern states the tax levied on them is practically prohibitory, and now an agitation against them has been initiated in São Paulo.

—The American life insurance company issued last year 1,044 policies to the aggregate amount of 12,023,003\$. The premiums amounted to 666,389\$917, the insurance paid to 60,047\$349, the commissions of bankers and agents to 218,266\$891 and general expenses to 304,464\$345. The directors seem to have taken no step toward creating a reserve fund.

—It is now said that the S. Pedro d'Alcantara theatre, which the government is proposing to take off the hands of the Banco do Brasil (as a measure of economy, of course), will be handed over to the national library. The *Noticia* hears that the price arranged is much above what was asked for by the owners some time ago when it was offered to the government.

—The *Jornal do Brazil* now wants the customs supervision to be extended to the Central railway where some contraband drugs recently dispatched at Santos were apprehended on Friday last. We shall soon be shut in with restrictions on every hand if these extraordinary ideas prevail. The government should devote its attention to the customs-houses of the country and leave the railways alone.

—In reply to an inquiry from a "weaver," in regard to Brazil, the Manchester *Textile Mercury* of February 27th says:—"We do not recommend Brazil as a field for the emigration of Britons. The language and the climate are both unfavorable, and the sanitary surroundings of many of the towns disgraceful. See last week's *Mercury* for Brazilian mill profits. From the current issue you will perceive that one mill has closed, owing the hands four months wages."

—The *Republica* was after the correspondent of the *Financial News* last week for a statement in one of his telegrams. Mr. Wileman was able to show by the original that the telegram was not understood in London, hence a mistake. But the *Republica* even then was not satisfied; it persists in assuming that there was intention in the incident and asks how the *Financial News* should have made such a mistake. Let the *Republica* waste no more ink over it! The editor of that sheet may think himself a censor, but he'll scare no one larger than himself.

—Recent advices received by merchants here show a decline in the trade of Maranhão (Brazil) with Great Britain and the United States, and a decided increase with Germany and France. Imports from Great Britain show a decline of 38.4 per cent, from the United States 23.23 per cent, from Portugal 21.80 per cent. On the other hand, imports from Germany (via Hamburg) show an increase of 117.5 per cent, from France 49.6 per cent. The above comparison, the advices add, is most astounding, confirming the general impression as to the strides Germany is making in pushing her export trade.—*New York Journal of Commerce*, February 9.

—According to the annual report of the American Bible Society's agent in this city, the colporteurs of that society travelled 8,154 leagues last year in Brazil in the work of distributing the scriptures. The sales of bibles, testaments and portions of the bible aggregated 30,010 copies, and the copies given away numbered 754, making an aggregate distribution of 30,764. Besides these 376 copies were sent to Matto Grosso to a colporteur of the Buenos Aires agency, which makes a grand total of 31,140 copies distributed in Brazil during 1896, against 30,751 copies in 1895. The sales realized 17,742\$950, while the expenses were 36,000\$. The colporteurs visited 79,490 houses and spoke with over two hundred thousand people.

—The prices of coffee and rubber in the New York market during the last five years, were as follows, the quotations being cents per pound:

Coffee No. 7:	Apr. 1	July 1	Oct. 1	Jan. 1
1892-93...	14 3/4	12 3/4	13 3/4	17
1893-94...	16 3/4	12 3/4	18 3/4	18 3/4
1894-95...	17 3/4	16 3/4	15 3/4	15 3/4
1895-96...	16 3/4	15 3/4	15 3/4	14 3/4
1896-97...	13 3/4	13	10 3/4	10 3/4
Rubber, up river, Para:				
1892-93...	69	68	68	69
1893-94...	76	65	69	66
1894-95...	65	65	68	73 1/2
1895-96...	71 1/4	71	77	75
1896-97...	75	81	83	82

—The local agents of the Brazilian Permanent Exhibition of North American Industries report having received instructions by last mail from the Brazilian government to procure for the war, marine and fire departments, specifications of all kinds of materials, arms, fire engines, equipments, uniforms, military goods, etc., equal to those in use in this country. In the communication addressed to this concern by the different ministers of state, it is stated that the preference will be given to American manufacturers, provided all materials offered are suitable for that country, and prices quoted, which will not exceed those of European makers. The agents of the exhibition here claim that this is a good opportunity for American manufacturers to secure Brazilian government contracts.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce* February 15.

#### FINANCIAL NOTES.

—According to the *Noticia* the exchange market was completely paralyzed yesterday because of some new regulations going into force. There is to be a meeting of bank managers to-day to consider the matter.

—Exchange in Rio has declined to 89/17 and this weakness is naturally communicated to Brazilian bonds. Some would have believed that, having recovered his health and resumed his functions as president, Sr. Prudente de Moraes will hasten to oppose the reforms the application of which has been voted during his absence. But this is a stratagem of the "boursiers" (baisiers). No one believes the president to be animated by a spirit so narrow and capable of compromising the result of the great measures projected and of which the mere announcement has contributed not a little to restore the credit of the country. The disturbances which have appeared in the neighborhood of Bahia, like all others of the same category in South America, have been exaggerated by speculation, but have nevertheless accentuated the weakness of the market.—London correspondence of the *Moniteur des Indes Matérielles*, Feb. 18.

#### THE RIO EXCHANGE RATE.

(From The Financial News Special Correspondent.)  
Rio de Janeiro, February 22.—Exchange, as it will be remembered, closed on December 31st at 87 1/2d., and fell to 85 1/2d. on January 5th since then it stiffened, as was anticipated, rising to 9d. on the 22nd, and has oscillated between that rate and 87 1/2d. up to date, closing yesterday, the 1st, at 87 1/2d. The immediate future of exchange is difficult to foresee; for, whilst there are many factors, such as falling off of imports, new foreign loans, and foreign capital, and a general tendency to economy, public and private, that should exercise a favorable influence on foreign exchanges, and consequently on the value of the currency, there are others, and specially the large new emission of 80,000 contos of reis to replace the same amount of bonds issued by the Bank of the Republic in 1893, that, in spite of all sophistry to the contrary, are bound to affect the value of the currency and the rate of exchange unfavorably.

The ultimate rate will be the outcome of the conflict of those opposing factors. *Che sara-sarà*; it would be temerity to prophesy; but it may be regarded as certain that, but for this depreciatory influence of the new emission, the tendency of exchange would be to rise decidedly, and that, unless something unforeseen occur, as soon as this influence has worked its will, exchange will commence to improve again.—*Financial News*, Feb. 23.

—Reports are again current of the projected S. Paulo loan, and it is also reported that a prominent personage is leaving for Europe on an important financial mission. The success of any negotiation, however, will depend largely upon a return to orderly habits in this city.

The governor of Rio Grande do Norte has caused to be printed in Pernambuco state bonds, which he intends to issue, to the total amount of 1,000,000. These bonds are of all denominations from 500 reis up to 500. It is, of course, intended that they shall circulate as currency.

The attention of the local press is called to the following paragraph from the Paris correspondence (the *Montreux des Intérêts*) of February 18th:—"A political conflict between the central government and that of the province of Bahia is serving as a pretext for accentuating the fall in Brazilian bonds. Exchange continues, moreover, bad in Rio." Of course the *Times* correspondent cannot be charged with this. It must be conceded then that Europe forms our opinion of Brazilian affairs irrespective of newspaper correspondents.

## COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, March 22nd 1897.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1000).	27 d.
do of the Brazilian milreis (1000)	27 d.
do of the U. S. coin at 5% 65 per cent.	54 75
do of £ 1 s. 10 d. in Brazilian gold.	8 s 8 d
Bank rate of exchange, official, on London	7 13 6 d
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold).	34 55
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper).	28 18 s. gold
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis in U. S. coin at 5% 65 per cent.	54 75
Value of £ 100 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold.	18 47 1/2
do of £ 1 s. 10 d. in Brazilian gold.	8 s 8 d
Value of £ 1 sterling	30 20

## EXCHANGE.

March 16.—The market was steady and quiet. No change was noted in the rate of 15 1/16, but all the banks furnished bills at 7 1/16, and the British bank at 8, for small sums and for "good money." There was some wrapping of commercial sterling for remittance bank to facilitate liquidation and 8 was reported in other than bank sterling, but the banks were not ostensibly buyers at under 8 1/16, and this rate ruled all day. The very moderate business reported during the day, comprised bank sterling at 7 1/16-8, and other sterling at 8-8 1/16. Sovereigns were quoted at 30 1/2, and the Bolsa closed with buyers at 30 1/2, sellers at 30 1/4.

March 17.—The banks were all officially at 7 1/16, and were drawing at 7 1/16, refusing to buy under 8 1/16, which bills were not plenty. The firmness of the banks sent the brokers into the market, and such as had money bought commercial sterling at 8, which was changed to remittance bank at the same rate, and this latter was readily placed with remitters; another feature of "good money" was the liquidation contracts. The day was very quiet and the business declared was in bank sterling at 7 1/16-8, the latter for "counter liquidation" and the former for "good money." The market closing steady. Sovereigns were quoted on the Street at 30 1/2, and the Bolsa closed with buyers at 30 1/2, sellers at 30 1/4.

March 18.—No change was made in the posted rate of 7 1/16 at the banks, but the market opened undecided, and weakened in the course of the day. At opening bank sterling was offered at 7 1/16, and some facility at 7 1/16, and there was money at "on the street," and perhaps also in the banks, with bills scarce. About midday the market began to be bad for "good money," and the outsiders were buyers at 7 1/16, the market closing with the banks rather unwillingly at 7 1/16, and other sterling quoted at 7 1/16-8. The day was again quiet, and the small business reported was in bank sterling at 7 1/16-8, and other sterling at 8-8 1/16. The market closing steady. Sovereigns were quoted on the Street at 30 1/2, and the Bolsa closed with buyers of sovereigns at 30 1/2, sellers at 30 1/4, on the street nothing was reported in gold.

March 19.—The banks opened at 7 1/16, but after some small transactions the English banks all posted 7 1/16. There was a sharp demand for bills during the day, liquidation the report was, and at 7 1/16 the business reported was trifling, rates on bank sterling at 7 1/16, and other sterling at 8-8 1/16. The market closing steady. Sovereigns were quoted on the Street at 30 1/2, and the Bolsa closed with buyers of sovereigns at 30 1/2, sellers at 30 1/4, on the street nothing was reported in gold.

March 20.—The official rate was 7 1/16 at all the banks, and all day. During the morning the market was flat and for other than bank sterling money readily obtained at 7 1/16, rates declining afterwards until one of the foreign banks was reported to have purchased bills at 7 1/16. Then, and although there are said to be no bills, some sellers appeared and the market hardened at once; bank was to be obtained at 7 1/16, and only very special sterling money at 7 1/16, the market closing steady at 7 1/16-7 1/16 for bank and 7 1/16-7 1/16 for other sterling. On the street it was suggested that the decline in rates was an attempt to discover what money was disposable in the market. The business done was only moderate at 7 1/16-7 1/16 for bank and 7 1/16-7 1/16 for other sterling. Nothing was doing in sovereigns on the street, and the Bolsa closed without buyers or sellers.

March 21.—The banks were all officially at 7 1/16, but were drawing at 7 1/16, and although business was done in other sterling at 7 1/16, this was not easy. The market was a good deal disturbed by the news of reorganizing the Board of Bankers and also prescribing some regulations for exchange transactions. The foreign banks in consequence were not buying, but nothing transacting regarding their decisions, except a refusal to accept exchange business beyond five days delivery, the purpose of which was to arise from a tax of 20 per cent. in stamps on futures. In the afternoon rates hardened, and at the close bank sterling was at 7 1/16, and other sterling at 7 1/16-8. The small transactions reported comprised bank sterling at 7 1/16-8, and other bills at 7 1/16-8. The market was reported in gold on the street, and the Bolsa closed without buyers or sellers.

## Sales of Stocks and Shares.

MARCH 15.

11 Apolice, 58.	540,000
40 1/2 do	91 1/2
1,000 do	1,250
5 do	1,250
10 do	1,250
7 Apolice, 1895.	2,400
20 do	925
6 do	942
6 do	750
87 h. Leopoldina R. R.	28
do	28
16 Commercial.	201
75 Incisor.	9
10 do	8 500
200 Republica.	137
9 do	137
150 do 28.	67
Miscellaneous.	
100 Leopoldina R. R.	6 350
100 Melhoramentos no Brazil.	155
500 do	27 500
100 do	27
100 do	26 500

MARCH 16.

6 Apolice, 58.	940,000
40 1/2 do	91 1/2
1,000 do	1,250
5 do	1,250
10 do	1,250
75 Emprestimo Municipal.	162
20 do	155
6 h. Credito Real do Brazil, gold.	44
253 do	44
21 Commercial.	210
138 do 28.	30
20 Incisor.	9
10 do	8 500
50 Hypothecario.	137
413 Lavourea e Comercio.	50
15 Republica.	137 500
50 do	137
73 do 28.	137 500
850 do	65
Miscellaneous.	
147 Leopoldina R. R.	6
50 Minas S. Jeronymo R. R.	5
20 Confianca, Inc.	42
4 Previdente.	14 4/5
650 Melhoramentos no Brazil.	26 500
20 Previdente, Inc.	370
MARCH 17.	
1 Apolice, 58.	940,000
5 do	91 1/2
1,000 do	1,250
5 do	1,250
10 do	1,250
43 do 1895.	670
4 Emprestimo Municipal.	162
20 do	155
100 h. Credito Real do Brazil.	34
do	34
49 Commercial.	210
412 Incisor.	9
95 Lavourea e Comercio.	105
10 do	50
27 Nacional.	137
50 do	137
27 Republica.	137 500
10 do	67 500
10 do	67 500
30 Constructor.	8 500
75 Hypothecario.	30
Miscellaneous.	
100 Leopoldina R. R.	6 350
100 Minas S. Jeronymo R. R.	5
20 Confianca, Inc.	157
25 Alhiana.	157
600 Melhoramentos no Brazil.	26 500
MARCH 18.	
1 Apolice, 58.	950,000
5 do	91 1/2
1,000 do	1,250
5 do	1,250
10 do	1,250
2 Gold, 68, 1895.	2,400
10 do	1,250
15 do	1,250
27 Apolice, 1895.	928
40 do	942
60 deb Leopoldina R. R.	28
do	28
10 Commercial.	204
50 do	205
10 do	205
150 Incisor.	9
10 do	8 500
25 Nacional.	137
25 Republica.	137
Miscellaneous.	
120 S. Choro, Inc.	90
25 S. Choro, Inc.	157
10 Central do Brazil.	85
100 Loterias Nacionais.	34
500 Melhoramentos no Brazil.	26 500
MARCH 19.	
1 Apolice, 58.	940,000
5 do	91 1/2
1,000 do	1,250
5 do	1,250
10 do	1,250
10 Gold, 68, 1895.	2,400
25 Apolice, 1895.	928
10 do	942
60 deb Leopoldina R. R.	28
do	28
47 h. Soroachana R. R.	61
do	61
30 h. Credito Real do Brazil.	34
do	34
30 Constructor.	8 500
312 Incisor.	9
10 do	8 500
100 Lavourea e Comercio.	110
25 Republica.	137 500
129 do	137
14 do	130 500
Miscellaneous.	
40 Minas de S. Jeronymo R. R.	4 500
100 do	5
100 Soroachana R. R.	90
50 do	90
40 Geral, Inc.	15
100 Melhoramentos no Brazil.	26 500
100 Obras Hydraulicas.	26 500
20 Transporte de Cife e Mercadorias.	181
MARCH 20.	
1 Apolice, 58.	940,000
5 do	91 1/2
1,000 do	1,250
5 do	1,250
10 do	1,250
10 Gold, 68, 1895.	2,400
25 Apolice, 1895.	928
10 do	942
60 deb Leopoldina R. R.	28
do	28
47 h. Soroachana R. R.	61
do	61
30 h. Credito Real do Brazil.	34
do	34
30 Constructor.	8 500
312 Incisor.	9
10 do	8 500
100 Lavourea e Comercio.	110
25 Republica.	137 500
129 do	137
14 do	130 500
Miscellaneous.	
40 Minas de S. Jeronymo R. R.	4 500
100 do	5
100 Soroachana R. R.	90
50 do	90
40 Geral, Inc.	15
100 Melhoramentos no Brazil.	26 500
100 Obras Hydraulicas.	26 500
20 Transporte de Cife e Mercadorias.	181
MARCH 21.	
1 Apolice, 58.	940,000
5 do	91 1/2
1,000 do	1,250
5 do	1,250
10 do	1,250
10 Gold, 68, 1895.	2,400
25 Apolice, 1895.	928
10 do	942
60 deb Leopoldina R. R.	28
do	28
47 h. Soroachana R. R.	61
do	61
30 h. Credito Real do Brazil.	34
do	34
30 Constructor.	8 500
312 Incisor.	9
10 do	8 500
100 Lavourea e Comercio.	110
25 Republica.	137 500
129 do	137
14 do	130 500
Miscellaneous.	
40 Minas de S. Jeronymo R. R.	4 500
100 do	5
100 Soroachana R. R.	90
50 do	90
40 Geral, Inc.	15
100 Melhoramentos no Brazil.	26 500
100 Obras Hydraulicas.	26 500
20 Transporte de Cife e Mercadorias.	181

## MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 22nd March, 1897.

### Exports.

**Coffee.**—The reported sales have been about 40,000 bags during the week, of which one-half was realized on the 15th, and a good part of these transactions was probably only then declared. The uncertainty in the market was certainly in part responsible for the quietness of the commission houses, but on Saturday it was reported that the combined steam lines had lowered the rate for the United States to 15c per bag, and there was a little more animation in coffee, although the declared business did not exceed 5,000 bags. Of the old purchases it is said 20,000 bags were promptly shipped, while about as much more will be sent about as had in it well can be; that a panic has seized the foreign exchanges, seems the only explanation, while at this end it appears incomprehensible that if No. 7 coffee in New York can be bought at 3 1/2 cents per lb, shipments to that market are continued at a cost very much higher, and it must be recognized that the Rio dealers are becoming more and more different in the foreign quotations.

The receipts have been very free again, and the tone of the market flat, but exporters' ideas have generally been too far below dealers' in its tendency to make moderate concessions, which they were partly prepared to do, even with the renewed weakness in exchange rates. On the 15th the market was weak at 14,500 per arroba for No. 7, and on the following day brokers quoted at 14,500 per arroba, and a good number of 20,000 bags were reported. On the 14th no changes were made in quotations, but there was next to nothing doing, and on the 15th the market was very quiet, and the Rio dealers with some trifling sales realized at about 13,500-14,000. On Saturday there was a better tone and the market was considered steady at 14,500; this morning the market was again weak, and it is thought business is in treaty, although there is still a difference of opinion between exporters and sellers, as to the value of the bean.

The shipments since our last report have been:

25,385 bags for the United States	14,500
2,392 do "Europe	14,500
2,710 do "Cape	14,500
4,240 do "River Plate, etc.	14,500
do "Conservative	14,500

55,661 bags.

The vessels sailed with coffee are:

Mar. 11 New York Ger. str. <i>Saleria</i> .	14,500
14 do Br str. <i>Alexander</i> .	14,500
14 do Br str. <i>Gaiden</i> .	14,500
16 New Orleans Br str. <i>Corrientes</i> .	14,500
17 Baltimore, via Santos Br str. <i>Seiron</i> .	14,500

Mar. 12 Hamburg Ger str. *Paraguana*. 14,500 |

13 Naples Ital str. *Arna*. 14,500 |

15 Antwerp Ger. str. *Luzenburger*. 14,500 |

16 New Orleans Br str. *Corrientes*. 14,500 |

17 Stockholm do 14,500 |

16 Havre Br str. *Comandante*. 14,500 |

17 Bahia Br str. *Plumier*. 14,500 |

Mar. 16 River Plate Br str. *Corrientes*. 14,500 |

18 New Orleans Br str. *Corrientes*. 14,500 |

19 Conservative Sundry steamers. 14,500 |

Receipts for the past week were 51,112 bags, against 46,000 bags for the preceding week and 45,640 bags for the week before. In transit the receipts were 5,000 bags.

The following quotations, per 100 kilos, on Saturday were:

Washed. .... nominal

Regular 1st. .... nominal

Ordinary 1st. .... 10 1/2-10 1/4

Good and bad. .... 9 1/2-9 1/4

Ordinary 2nd. .... 9 1/2-9 1/4

and brokers' quotations, according to New York types and per arroba, were the following:

No. 6. .... nominal

No. 7. .... 14,500-14,800

No. 8. .... 14,500-14,800

No. 9. .... 13,500-13,700

No. 10. .... 13,000-13,200

No. 11. .... 12,500-12,700

No. 12. .... 12,000-12,200

No. 13. .... 11,500-11,700

No. 14. .... 11,000-11,200

No. 15. .... 10,500-10,700

No. 16. .... 10,000-10,200

No. 17. .... 9,500-9,700

No. 18. .... 9,000-9,200

No. 19. .... 8,500-8,700

No. 20. .... 8,000-8,200

No. 21. .... 7,500-7,700

No. 22. .... 7,000-7,200

No. 23. .... 6,500-6,700

No. 24. .... 6,000-6,200

No. 25. .... 5,500-5,700

No. 26. .... 5,000-5,200

No. 27. .... 4,500-4,700

No. 28. .... 4,000-4,200

No. 29. .... 3,500-3,700

No. 30. .... 3,000-3,200

No. 31. .... 2,500-2,700

No. 32. .... 2,000-2,200

No. 33. .... 1,500-1,700

No. 34. .... 1,000-1,200

No. 35. .... 500-700

No. 36. .... 200-400

No. 37. .... 100-200

No. 38. .... 50-100

No. 39. .... 25-50

No. 40. .... 10-25

No. 41. .... 5-10

No. 42. .... 2-5

No. 43. .... 1-2

No. 44. .... 1/2-1

No. 45. .... 1/4-1/2

No. 46. .... 1/8-1/4

No. 47. .... 1/16-1/8

No. 48. .... 1/32-1/16

No. 49. .... 1/64-1/32

No. 50. .... 1/128-1/64

No. 51. .... 1/256-1/128

No. 52. .... 1/512-1/256

No. 53



## Arrivals of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNEE TO
Mar. 13	Cordillere Fr.	Bordeaux* 16 ds.	Messageries Maritimes.
15	Tyr Nor.	Rangoon* 47 ds.	Perraz Sobrinho & Co.
15	Orion Aust.	Santos* d. 4 ds.	Reinbauer & Co.
15	Concordia Fr.	Havre* 23 ds.	Chargers Réunis.
16	Mendoça Ger.	Hamburg* 27 ds.	Ed. Johnston & Co.
16	Vilna Arg.	Buenos Aires 6 ds.	Camuyano & Co.
16	Orissa Brit.	Liverpool* 20 ds.	Wilson Sons & Co.
17	Oropesa Brit.	Valparaiso* 14 ds.	do
17	Hawthurst Brit.	Cardiff 25 ds.	Lage Imãos.
17	Brest Fr.	Liverpool 23 ds.	Messageries Maritimes.
18	Cavir Brit.	Norfolk 23 ds.	Norfolk, Megaw & C.
18	Les Andes Fr.	Marselles* 25 ds.	La Voce.
18	Montevideo Ital.	Santos 16 ds.	Wilson Sons & Co.
19	South Gwalia Brit.	do 19 ds.	Prattell Crest & Marini
20	Colombo Ital.	Cardiff* 27 ds.	Ed. Johnston & Co.
20	Rio Ger.	Santos 16 ds.	Brazilian Coal Co.
20	Burcher Brit.	do 19 ds.	Royal Mail.
21	Clyde Brit.	Southampton* 15 ds.	Messageries Maritimes.
21	Matapan Fr.	Bordeaux* 28 ds.	Karl Valais & Co.
21	Aquiline Fr.	River Plate* 6 ds.	do

## Departures of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FOR	CARGO
Mar. 15	Paraguassá Ger.	Hamburg*	Sundries.
15	Lowenburg Ger.	Bremen*	do
15	Arno Ital.	Genoa*	do
15	County Down Brit.	Pennacola.	do
15	Lundy Brit.	Fernandina.	do
16	Corricutes Fr.	New Orleans.	Coffee.
16	Corsica Fr.	Havre.	Sundries.
16	Orion Aust.	Tricte*	do
16	Cordillere Fr.	River Plate	do
16	Col. J. T. North Brit.	Buenos Aires.	Sundries.
16	Colombo Ital.	Santos.	do
17	Kaffir Prince Brit.	do	do
17	Oropesa Brit.	Liverpool*	do
17	Brest Fr.	do	do
17	Severn Brit.	Baltimore*	Coffee.
18	Orissa Brit.	Valparaiso*	Sundries.
18	Montevideo Ital.	River Plate*	Santos.
18	Hohenzollern Ger.	Santos.	do
18	Mendoça Ger.	Norfolk.	do
19	Freshfield Brit.	Buenos Aires.	do
19	Straits of Banda Brit.	River Plate*	Sundries.
19	Les Andes Fr.	Paraguassá.	Sundries.
19	Vilna Arg.	Santos.	do
19	Whitstone Brit.	do	do
20	Cavir Brit.	do	do
20	Concordia Fr.	New York*	Coffee.
20	Hevelius Big.	Genoa*	Sundries.
20	Colombo Ital.	New Orleans.	Baltast.
20	Rodney Brit.	Hamburg*	Sundries.
21	Planet Mercury Brit.	River Plate.	do
21	Rio Ger.	do	do
21	Clyde Brit.	do	do

## Vessels Afloat &amp; Chartered for Rio

NAME	FROM	ARRIVED	FROM	CONSIGNEES
<i>American</i>				
Ing M. B. Tower.....	537 Jan.	7	New York.....	V. W. Guimarães & Co.
bk D. Pedro II.....	465 Mar.	8	Baltimore.....	John Moore & Co.
sp Cora.....	1417	16	Dalhousie.....	Ferraz Sobrinho & Co.
<i>British</i>				
bk Conductor.....	1063 Jan.	30	Brunswick.....	Ferraz Sobrinho & Co.
Ing Athena.....	663 Feb.	21	Brunswick.....	Ferraz Sobrinho & Co.
sp China.....	2137 Mar.	10	Norfolk.....	M. J. Guerin
bk Lunenburg.....	1257	15	New York.....	Ferraz Sobrinho & Co.
sp Marabout.....	1467	21	Pennacola.....	Ferraz Sobrinho & Co.
<i>French</i>				
bk Veveline.....	469 Feb.	28	Marselles.....	Karl Valais & Co.
<i>German</i>				
Ing Hermann Becker.....	365 Oct.	27	Paraguassá.....	To order.
<i>Norwegian</i>				
bk Pr Arthur.....	1533 Nov.	28	Cardiff.....	B. Rodrigues & Co.
bk Luger.....	495 Mar.	3	Calmar.....	C. Hecksher & Co.
bk Asser.....	1027	17	Chagow.....	B. Rodrigues & Co.
Ing India.....	324	18	Macabé.....	P. S. Nicolson & Co.
<i>Portuguese</i>				
sp Oceano.....	1182 Dec.	3	Oporto.....	Macedo Jr. & Co.
bk Oliveira.....	750	24	Ilha de Maio.....	J. A. G. Santos
bk Sereia.....	423 Feb.	16	Oporto.....	Velga Pinto & Co.
bk Vasco da Gama.....	317 Mar.	21	Oporto.....	Costa Mendes & Co.
sp America.....	579	21	Ilha do Sal.....	Costa Mendes & Co.
<i>Russian</i>				
bk Australia.....	417 Feb.	24	Pennacola.....	Karl Valais & Co.
bk H. Blanchard.....	991 Mar.	2	London.....	To order.
<i>Swedish</i>				
bk Gripe.....	1115 Mar.	17	Newcastle.....	Wilson Sons & Co.

## Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds --- Mar. 22nd

Circulation	Public Funds	Per	Last div.
262,126,000\$	Stock 5% currency (applied).....	100\$	645,000— 645,000
105,000,000	Bonds of 1895.....	100	628,000— 628,000
121,655,000	Stock 4% (gold), converted.....	100	1,497,000— 1,392,000
12,354,000	Gold Loan, 1896, 6%.....	100	2,490,000—
24,679,000	Do do 1897, 4 1/2%.....	100	— 1,700,000
18,520,000	Do do 1898, 4 1/2%.....	100	— 920,000
17,560,000	State of Espírito Santo.....	100	— 165,000— 165,000
10,000,000	of Minas Geraes, 5%.....	100	
10,000,000	of Rio de Janeiro, 5%.....	100	
24,568,500	Empréstimo Municipal.....	100	
Capital	Banks	Per	Last div.
20,000,000\$	Commercial.....	200\$	8,000— Jan. 97
20,000,000	do.....	200	8,000— Jan. 97
20,000,000	do.....	200	8,000— Jan. 97
20,000,000	Construction.....	200	3,000— Jan. 96
16,000,000	Credito Movel.....	200	6,000— Jan. 97
20,000,000	Lavoura e Commercio.....	200	3,000— Jan. 97
10,000,000	do.....	200	3,000— Jan. 97
155,394,400	Nacional Brasileiro.....	200	9,000— Jan. 97
20,000,000	Republica do Brazil.....	200	9,000— Jan. 97
	do.....	200	9,000— Jan. 97
	Rural e Hypothecario.....	200	4,500— Jan. 97
	do.....	200	4,500— Jan. 97
Capital	Railways	Per	Last div.
40,000,000\$	Bahia & Minas.....	40\$	—
16,000,000	Muzambinho.....	100	—
62,000,000	Oeste de Minas.....	200	—
24,000,000	do.....	75	—
70,000,000	S. Paulo Rio Grande.....	200	—
	União Sorocabana-Foz de Iguaçu.....	200	—
	do.....	200	—
	do.....	200	—
Capital	Tramways	Per	Last div.
14,000,000\$	Jardim Botânico.....	200\$	— Jan. 97
12,000,000	S. Christovão.....	200	7,500— Jan. 97
Capital	Mills	Per	Last div.
10,000,000\$	Alliança.....	200\$	— Aug. 96
6,000,000	Brazil Industrial.....	200	6,000— Aug. 96
3,000,000	Carteira.....	200	10,000— Jan. 96
6,000,000	Confiança Industrial.....	200	10,000— Aug. 96
500,000	D. Isabel.....	200	30,000— Jan. 97
1,200,000	Industrial Mueira.....	200	10,000— Feb. 96
1,500,000	Manufatura Fluminense.....	200	8,000— Mar. 96
600,000	Petrobrasil.....	200	— July 96
600,000	S. Pedro de Alcântara.....	200	—
500,000	Santa Luzia.....	200	10,000— Jan. 97

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NEW PERFUMES NEW BOTTLES LONDON

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115 RUA DA QUITANDA 115



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Scientifically constructed of the best bicycle material by the most skilled bicycle mechanics in the finest equipped bicycle factory in the world, Monarchs run easy, ride easy give the most comfort with the least exertion.

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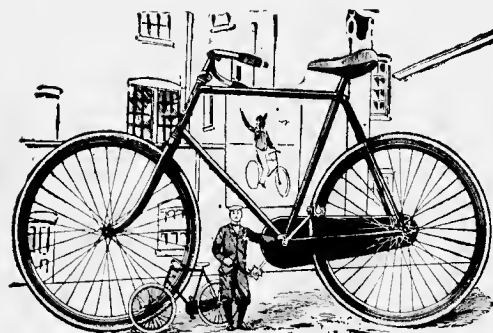


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Governments for carrying the mails.

**TABLE OF DEPARTURES,**  
1897

Date	Steamer	Destination
1897		
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" 24	Thames	Bahia, Pernambuco, Liebau, Vigo, Cherbourg, Southampton.

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Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

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The steamer

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The Steamer

**ITAPERUNA**

with excellent accommodations for 1st and 3rd class passengers,

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S. T. LONGSTRETH,

Office and works: 16, Travessa do Ouvidor,

1st floor.

N.B.—Special attention given to large stamps

(trade-marks) and large type for making coffee

bags.

Business Signs Engraved